BALLOT LAW CHANGES.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE WAY OF GREAT-ER EXPLICITNESS AND CLEARNESS.

PARTY AND INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS AND THE TIME ALLOWED FOR PREPARING BAL.

LOTS-HOW THE BALLOT WILL LOOK. As the time for election draws near and those having to do with the preparation of the official ballots examine the new Election law it appears that the act which became a law with the Governor's approval May 27 last contains many interesting and important changes from the law of last year. In a general way, the new law is much more explicit and lucid than before, and many points ch were matters of controversy and individual interpretation a year ago are expressed in definite language. There are yet some features which are subjected to criticism by those having the practical decreased limit of time for their preparation, but It is probable that the improvements outnumber the drawbacks embodied in the new law. It will be we'l for county clerks and the official boards in New-York and Kings counties and those interested in making independent nominations to scrutinize the present provisions carefully. Among

changes which they will notice are the following: Last year the line between "party nominations and "independent nominations" was drawn at the limit of 10,000 votes in the State, or 1 per cent of the entire votes cast in a given district at "the last general election." This year, however, the law specifies that the 10,000 votes which entitle a party to a party column on the ballot must have been cast ich officers at the last Gubernatorial election and eliminates the 1 per cent clause for local nominations. The requirements for "independent nominations" are materially changed. Last year it was required that independent nominations should be made by a minimum of 3,000 voters for State officers, but this year the limit is raised to-6,000, with the provise that, in making up such number, at least fifty electors in each county of the State shall subscribe to the certificate of nomination. The increase is in about the same proportion for independent nominations for local offices. In cities of the first class 2,000 electors are required for an independent nomination; in cities of the second class, 1.000, and in other cities, 500. For independent nominations for ether than municipal offices, in districts less than the whole State, but greater than a town or ward, 1.000 are required; in a school or Assembly district, 500, against 250 last year, and in a town, ward or village, 100, against 25 last year,

DEMOCRACY'S FLAG HAULED DOWN. In the section containing party emblems, any representation of a coin or currency of the United States is added to the prohibited designs. In this onnection it may not be amiss to call attention to a slight error in one of the emblems as first sent out last year which was not universally detected when the Secretary of State sent out a revised proof to the ballot officials. In the proofs first sent out the emblem of the "Democratic Reform Party Organization," consisting of a full-rigged ship whose sails bulged one way, while its colors biew straight the other way-doubtiess typifying the ability of the Democracy to blow both ways at oncehad a flag flying from the signal halyards at the peak of the spanker gaff. In the revised edition this flag was removed, although the others continue to flutter in miraculous opposition to the of nature. Just what this signal was which was hauled down, and why it was hauled down, are not known. Possibly it was an American flag, and contrary to the Ballot law; but, if so, it was unrecog-nizable and looked more like a pirate's flag or a Government signal for stormy weather.

The sections providing the times for filing certificates of nominations and for declining nominations have been changed, and while the time limits before election for the former have been increased. the dates before which nominations can be declined ere moved so near to Election Day that great consternation has been produced in some countles the fear that there is not time enough allowed in which to have the ballots printed. Party nomine tions, which must be filed with the Secretary of State, must be so filed at least thirty and not more than forty days before election, the same as be-fore; but the minimum limit for independent nominations is increased from twenty to twenty five days before election. Those required to be filed with county clerks, the Board of Police Commisoners of New-York, or the Board of Elections of Brooklyn, if party nominations must be filed be-tween twenty-five and thirty-five days before election, as before; but the limits for such independent nominations are increased from fifteen and thirty nominations are increasing the days this days last year to twenty and thirtf-five days this year. Party nominations which are to be filed with city clerks of other cities must now be in at least twenty-five and not more than thirty-five days be fore election, against fifteen and twenty days last year, and independent nomination and not more than thirty-five days, against twelve and twenty days heretofore. With party nomina tions required to be filed with town or village clerks, the minimum time before election is creased from twelve to fifteen days, and for inde-pendent nominations the minimum is increased from eight to ten days, the maximum in both cases being twenty days before election as before

A NARROW MARGIN OF TIME. But it is the period in which declinations may be made which causes so much alarm. Declinations of nominations must be made to the officers with whom the nominations have been originally filed respectively as follows: Of party nomina tions filed with the Secretary of State, at least twenty-five, instead of fourteen days before election, and of independent nominations at leas twenty instead of twelve days; with the boards of New-York and Brooklyn and city clerks of other cities, twenty instead of fourteen days for party nominations and eighteen instead of twelve day for independent nominations, and with town or village cierks, ten instead of fourteen days for for independent nominations. When it i considered that by a subsequent provision the officer at least five days, and the official ballots at least four days before election, it will be see that a margin of only two or three days is left be tween the time when declinations may be filed and the time when the ballots must be in the hands of the county clerk where town or village officers

The section concerning the publication of nominations in the newspapers contains one change, consisting of the dropping of two final letters from a certain adjective, which will be observed with no little interest by the newspaper fraternity, more particularly those who indulge in inflated claims of "largest circulation" and those of their rival contemporaries who don't believe a word they say Last year the law required the publication of the ent politics, representing the parties which cast the largest and next to the largest number of votes at the last preceding election of State officers, which papers have the largest circulation within the county or city in which the publication is re This year, however, with the exception of Brooklyn, where the "corporation newspapers tion for State officers" are changed to "last preceding election for Governor," and the phrase re-ferring to newspapers "having the largest circu-"having a large circulation within such county or

are to be elected on the ticket.

city."
Section 66, concerning the filling of vacancies and the correction of certificates, is nearly doubled in length by the addition of two important features. The first provides that when no nomination shall have been originally made by a political party, or by an independent body, for an office, or where a vacancy shall exist, it shall not be lawful for any committee of such party or independent body authorized to make nominations or to fill vacancies, to nominate, or substitute the name of a candidate of another party or independent body for such office; the intention of the section being that when a candidate of one party is nominated and placed on the ticket of another party or independent body, such nomination must be made at the time and in the manner provided for making original nominations by such party or independent body. The other feature referred to is the provision for pasters bearing the name of a new candidate to take the place of a nominee who may die after the ballots are printed. name of a new candidate to take the place of a cominee who may die after the ballots are printed. These pasters are to be attached by the ballot clerks to the ballot over the name of the deceased, and be-come a part of the official ballot as if printed thereon originally.

THE BALLOT ITSELF.

The section describing the ballot itself is much more explicit than last year, and the net result of it will be to make the ballots larger in several countles than last year. Last year the law contained a provision that the ballots should be printed on "the best quality of No. 2 book paper," which, as all practical printers know, is as meaningless and indefinite as the size of a piece of chalk. There is nothing that is generally known throughout the trade as "No. 2 This year, however, the paper is required to be "clear white book paper, free from all ground wood, 500 sheets of which, 25 by 38 inches in size, shall weigh sixty pounds, and shall test, for

that size and weight, at least 20 points on a Morrison

Last year the amount of space devoted to lists of candidates was very crudely stated, and nothing was said about the repetition or omission of titles of offices for which there were more than one candidate or where there were no candidates. This year the law distinctly requires that the title of office and name of candidate therefor shall occupy a space two inches wide and one-half inch deep, that the voting space preceding it shall be one-fourth of an inch wide, and that the column rules shall be one-eighth of an inch wide. This makes the total width of a column, with its side rules, 214 inches this year Where there are several candidates with the EULOGIZING QUEEN VICTORIA AND PRESIDENT same title, however, as for Presidential Electors, the title is not repeated, and the names of all but the fourth of an inch space each. Where there are no nominations for an office to be filled on a party ticket, the title is printed, and in the same space with it, in place of the name of a candidate, are the words "No nomination." This will make all the party columns the same length this year. Last year there were "voting spaces" before the blank spaces in the "blank column." This year there are none. Last year there were no circles for voting a straight ticket over the independent tickets; this year there are. This year the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President are printed in the headings of the party tickets respectively, immediately under the name of the party.

The instructions to the voter on the stub have been materially increased, and instead of limiting the stub to two inches, that measurement is made the minimum, and the maximum is permitted to be large enough to get on the following instruc-

tions in brevier capital type:

This ballot should be marked in one of two ways with a pencil having black lead. To vote a straight tleket, make a cross (X) mark within the circle above one of the party columns. To vote a split tleket—that is, for candidates of different parties—the voter should make a cross (X) mark before the name of each candidate for whom he votes. If the tleket marked in the circle for a straight tleket does not contain the names of candidates for all offices for which the elector may vote, he may vote for candidates for such offices so omitted by making a cross (X) mark before the names of candidates for such offices so omitted by making a cross (X) mark before the names of candidates for such offices on another ticket, or, by writing the names, if they are not printed upon the ballot, in the blank column under the title of the office. To vote for a person under the title of the office in the blank column. Any other mark than the cross (X) used for the purpose of voting or any erasure made on the ballot makes it void, and no vote can be counted thereon. If you tear or deface or wrongly mark this ballot, return it and obtain another.

NUMBERING AND TRIMMING. tions in brevier capital type:

NUMBERING AND TRIMMING.

One point, of small account to the voter, but of deal of importance to the printing fraternity, which has been in controversy ever since the Ballot law was first passed, is settled this year by requiring the consecutive numbering to begin with equiring the consecutive numbering to begin with to 1. The logotype "No." is on the plunger which ctuates the consecutive mechanism of most numering machines, and its use greatly simplifies the process of numbering, and its omission by some rinters heretofore has involved a great amount of annoyance and expense. An attempt was made to effect another practical improvement in the law his year by allowing a margin of half an inch or of white paper outside of the outmost black order lines, but this was not obtained. This year, to the black border, to the imminent danger of encaching on the outside columns if, as is the case a many country printing offices, they have not attempt to the control of the control of the case and the control of the case of the ca

The number of ballots required to be printed is cut down from three times the number of registered voters to twice the number, with the same proportion of colored ballots, 25 per cent.

A new system is provided for the distribution of the ballots to the local officials. Last year, except in New-York and Kings counties, the County Clerk had to distribute the ballots himself to the town and city clerks. This was a difficult job, and required some lively husting in counties where the towns and cities were widely separated. This year, the County Clerks will be glad to know, the town and city clerks must call for the ballots at their offices on the Saturday before election and get the ballots themselves.

and city clerks must call to the ballots themselves.

There are several other changes in the law of various interest or importance. Perhaps one of the most curious is the provision for a tally-sheet, which, as exhibited by a sample in the office of the Secretary of State, is a prodicious affair. The first column contains the titles of all offices voted for. At the right thereof are, for each and every party making nominations, four columns, of different widths. The first column contains the candidate's name, the second the number of straight votes for him, the third the number of split votes for him, and the fourth the total number of votes. These four columns are multiplied as many times as there are parties having tickets in the field, and then, at the extreme right-hand end of the sheet are four more columns for tallying the number of nartially blank ballots, the number of vote hallots, and the grand total of ballots accounted for. This will make a sheet about ten or twenty feet long, and whether it will be operated on rollers like a panorama or by some other convenient device is left to the ingenuity of those who count the ballots. The law is cruelly silent on this point.

LEADVILLE UNDER MARTIAL RULE.

SEVERAL OF THE STRIKERS ARRESTED, CHARGED WITH RIOT AND MURDER.

Leadville, Coi., Sept. 23.-At a meeting of the make a request through the militia here to Gov-ernor McIntire to declare martial law. Adjutant-General Moore conversed with the Governor over the telephone relative to this demand. The citizens of Leadville have lost confidence in the Sheriff and his deputies, in the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and even in the civil courts. They de clare that no punishment is dealt out to offenders, as numerous recent events show, and they believe the only way to suppress the desperate characters Miners' Union is through martial law and military courts.

At 6 o'clock this morning Governor McIntire sent telegram of instruction to General Brooks at Leadville, giving that officer full power to act as his representative in suppressing riot in this city and district. General Brooks is specifically instructed to permit no interference from any source whatever, and to act with or without the co-operation of the local authorities as he may deem wise This gives the military all the instructions they need and practically places the camp under martial law, so far as is required to compel the Sheriff

The militia have had no apparent effect in quieting the nerves of the people of this unfortunate city. General Brooks was in conversation with the Governor over the telephone during the day, and late to-night the General issued a proclamation outlining his military policy while in camp. All day the business men and mine-owners have demanding frantically for martial law, that the strikers be distrimed, that their arms and ammunition be confiscated and all possible means of resistance taken away from them.

day for the arrest of P. B. Turnbull, vice-president of the Miners' Union; E. J. Dewar, financial secretary of the Miners' Union; Eugene Gannon, one of

tary of the Miners' Union; Eugene Gannon, one of the leading strike agitators and a member of the Engineers' Union, and Gomer Richards, prominent in the Union Strike Committee. The men are charged with being principals in the riot which resulted in the killing of the fireman "Jerry" O'Keefe, at the Coronado mine last Monday morning. They were all placed under arrest this afternoon. Another large number of arrests are likely to be made to-night, and probably some effort to search for arms will also be attempted.

One of the frights of the day was the rather vague story of an attempt to destroy the city water-works. The Miners' Union have long boasted that in the event of armed intervention they would destroy the water system and burn the town. Just before dawn this morning there was the flash of a shot and a faint report on a hill some distance from the works. A little later one of the sentries guarding the works made out some dark forms crawling up the hill. He hailed them and was answered by a shot. There was silence for a time and several scattering shots were fired from the guilles, but the attacking party, finding the guard awake, drew off without any injury, so far as could be learned.

Colonel McCoy, in charge of Camp McIntire, took learned.

olone! McCoy, in charge of Camp McIntire, took
matter less seriously. He said: "None of our
n were hurt, and 1 am inclined to think that it
s mere horseplay on the part of some one."

DONNELLY DECLINES A RENOMINATION.

The Tammany Assemblyman of the IVth District, James A. Donnelly, has refused a renomination to the Legislature on the ground that he is not in acord with the Tammany Hall organization on the Chicago platform. Mr. Donnelly is a relative of Coroner Edward T. Flizpatrick, the IVth District Tammany leader, and has represented the district in the Assembly for the last three years. He is a lawyer, with offices at No. 32 Nassau-st., and lives at No. 28 Gouverneur-st. William J. Ellis, who was the confidential clerk in

William J. Ellis, who was the confidential cierk in the Mayor's office during the administration of Mayor Gliroy and has long been prominent in Tammany Hall politics, has declared his opposition to Bryan and Sewall and the free silver and repudiation programme adopted at Chicago. Mr. Ellis is a well-known member of the Sagamore Club, the social Tammany organization of Hafiem, and has frequently been secretary of Tammany Hall county conventions and the Tammany General Committee.

Mr. Ellis is talked of by the Sound Money Democrats of the XVth District as a possible candidate for Congress.

MEETING OF COLORED REPUBLICANS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the colored was held last night at the Fleet Street A. M. E. Zion Church, no less than 1,000 persons being present. The Rev. G. W. Offer presided, being in-

troduced by the Rev. W. R. Lawton, chairman of THE FIGHT OVER THACHER. THACHER NOT MENTIONED. Conover Fireplace Mfg. 6.

the county organization first speaker was John C. Davey, ex-Collector of Customs, of Wilmington, N. C., a forcible address on the issues of the campaign. Dr. Ernest Lyon, the head of the Advisory Committee of the National Republican Committee, was the next speaker. C. W. Anderson then addressed the meeting, and was followed by Congressman D. M. Hurley and W. L. Ryerson. The speeches were received by the large audience with frequent and hearty applianse.

MR. BAYARD MAKES A SPEECH.

CLEVELAND AT THE DINNER OF THE AMERI-CAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.-Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, was a guest this evening at the dinner here of the American Chamber of Commerce, given in connection with the annual meeting of the British Association, which closed to-day. Mr. Bayard, in responding to a toast to President Cleveland, referred to the long reign of Queen Victoria as the triumph good, settled Government of a free country. a good, settled Government of a free country. He also spoke in warm commendation of President Cleveland's financial integrity, his fidelity to public obligations and his firm upholding of the National good faith. There never was a truer friend to human rights and privileges, declared Mr. Bayard, than is President Cleveland. The utterfances of Lord Russell, of Killowan, Lord Chief Justice of England, in favor of arbitration, made during his present visit to the United States, were enthusiastically referred to by Mr. Bayard.

H. K. THURBER'S ALLEGED CONVERSION.

HIS TURNING TO THE FREE SILVER RANKS NOT OF RECENT DATE, AS TOLD BY A

A number of the free-silver papers in the West have found cause for great exultation lately in the fact that Horace K. Thurber, formerly of New-York, has announced himself a silver man and started active campaign work for the free silver "The St Louis Republic," which dwells prominently on Mr. Thurber's "conversion" to the free-coinage ranks, has held a sliver-rimmed magnifying-glass over the alleged acquisition, while exunining Mr. Thurber's political convictions, and as a result the facts are grossly misstated. "The Republic" speaks of Mr. Thurber as "the senior partner of the firm of H. K. Thurber & Bro., the largest wholesale grocery house in America," and says that he has been "one of the chief props of the Republican organization" in this State for many years. It also credits his silver preferences to his

As a matter of fact Mr. Thurber has had no connection with any New-York business co since the corporation which did business under the name of H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co. falled some years ago. This concern was reorganized later as the American Grocery Company, but Mr. Thurber did not renew his connection with it. He was never either a prominent or influential Republican in this State, and it is well known among his friends that he has held his silver views for many years, and is not, in any sense of the word, a free coinage convert. He simply expresses convictions which he has long held by entering into campaign work for the Chicago nominees, and his stand is by no means due to any dislike of Mr. Hanna. The entire account which "The Republic" takes such pleasure in furnishing to its readers, as a proof of the growing influence of silver sentiment in the East, is a triffe amusing to those who know the real status of the case.

Francis B. Thurber, who was formerly associated with his brother in the wholesale grocery concern, and is now president of the company which publishes "The American Grocer" in this city, is an artent sound money advocate, and one of the vice-presidents of the Sound Money Association of the Grocery and Kindred Trades. He told a Trib me reporter yesterday that his brother had held his present convictions on the money question for many years. He added that his brother had lurned his attention to mining, and was living in Hailey, Idaho, where he was interested in gold and sliver mines, as well as in the coal mining industry of Texas. since the corporation which did business under the name of H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co. failed some

A POPOCRATIC SHOP SHUT UP.

BRANCH READQUARTERS.

Washington, Sept. 23.-The branch headquarters of he Democratic National Committee in this city have een closed, and such business pertaining to the Nabeen closed, and such business pertaining to the Na-tional Committee as is transacted from this city will be carried on under the supervision of Senator Faulk-ner, chairman of the Congress Committee. This branch was opened for the conduct of the literary part of the campaign, but, as the work is now done in Chicago, it was deemed useless to continue the office here. Representative Richardson is now in charge of this work, and Clark Howell, who has gone to his home in Atlanta, will not return to Washing-ton.

A BELL ISLAND MINE CLOSES DOWN. St. John's, N. F., Sept. 23.-The Bell Island Hematite Iron Mine, employing 300 men, which sells most of its output in Baltimore, closed down to-day for twelve months, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in the United States. The owners can-not dispose of the output because of the depression in American industries. The charters of steamers which have been engaged to carry ore from the mine to the market have been cancelled.

GUESTS AT LEADING HOTELS.	
ALBEMARLE. J. K. Clarke, Georgia. R. Stone & wife, Hoston. G. Sard, Albany. W. B. Van Rensselaer, Al-	MARLHOROUGH, S. McDonough, Middletow, N. Y. I. Beiford, Toledo, L. W. Miller, Boston, F. D. Hennessy, Syracuse Mrs. E. Wornutz, Halt more. METROPOLE, W. J. Barth, Chicago, D. D. Barth, Chicago,

MURRAY HILL

NORMANDIE.

E. S. Mason, Undereint,
Mrs. E. S. Mason, Undercilff, N. J.
W. C. Elsbie, Montreal,
O. D. Potter, Montreal,
T. W. Sykes, North Adams,

Mass.
W. S. Young & wife, Hart-ford, Conn.
Kingston

H. Scott, Pittsburg,
M. Scott, Pittsburg,
A. Frost, Oneida, N. Y.
A. Kelly, New York,
P. Gray, Boston,
H. Bronson, Pittsburg,
H. Stewart, Cold Spring,
N. Y.

Y.
Sloane, Oswego, N. Y.
Stevens, Albany,
Yates, Kingston, N. Y.
Vinton, Ridgefield,

ST. NICHOLAS.

phia Feilger, Philadelphia F. Tafft, New York T. Smith & wife, Buffalo, H. Sharp, Harvey, III. W. A. Collins, Chateaugay,

Musgrove, Connecticut, Hillard, Boston.

SAVOY. T. Brunn, Philadelphia, G. Stoddard, New-Haven, W. H. W. Drummond

England.
C. Drummond, England
F. Hall, Heston.
VENDOME.
W. Forbes, Massachu-

Carter, Raitimore Moore, Albany

Obio, Kimball, Chicago, D. Rice, Pawtucket, R. I. C. Donnelly, Philadel-

WINDSOR,

E. Battelle, Boston, W. C. Matthews, Ansonia,

onn. W. Hendricks, New-

York.
D. W. Cheever & wife,

WESTMINSTER.

Palen, Kingston

Briggs, Trenton, N. J. Mason, Undercliff

BARRETT. F. H. Beach & wife, Ball ton Spa, N. Y. H. R. Vietts, Boston, E. L. Reed, Boston, Mrs. R. Wade, Philadelphia, H. A. Acer & wife, Buffalo H. Harrison, Brockport hla.
S. Dudley, New-York.
A. Curtis, Norwa

BARTHOLDI. C. Wiggins, Boston, s. Wiggins, Hoston, V. Richards, New York, F. Brown, Chicago, Hassett, Bath, N. Y. BROADWAY CENTRAL. E. Phelan, Lynn, Mass. H. Weld, Roston. Stone, Texas, J. Tillman & wife, Chi-

A. Paul, Lewiston, Me. BUCKINGHAM.

w. E. Newbury, Colorado prings, Col.
D. Godfrey, New-York.
Matthlesson, Chicago.
Hinchman, New-York.
ss L. Tyler, Boston, I. Tyler, Boston,
J. W. Sunderland, Atlantic
City, N. J.
P. H. Tufts & daughter,
Newtonville, Mass.
Mrs. L. Feliger, Philadelphila. EVERETT.

Rogers, Hudson Arnold, New-York. Waith, Buffalo. D. Perky, New-York, S. Snyder, Geneva, J.

ST. CLOUD. R. Powers, Canandaigua, Carroll, Carbondale, Y. Waish, Albany. Potter, fr. Boston, E. Temlinson & wife, Reynolds, New-York, A R. L. Kimball, New London, GILSEY. Browne, Washing-

don.
N. Grist, Chicago.
Kearny, Phitade phia.
C. Conkey, Philadelphia.
W. Fratt, New York
iss K. Wales, Albuny.
A. Waldron, Waterford. Miller, New-York, GRAND Nicholas, Washing-

H. Eiler, Pittsburg. F. L. Donling, Philadel-phin, Miss H. Rogers, Dayton, F. Frick, Chicago. P. Murray, Bradford, n. Nolan, Cincinnati. Jones, Philadelphia, Bowen, New York, Crane, Burlington, White, Haltimore. Donnelly, Philadel-phia, M.; A. Thompson, Hones-dale, Penn. W. Boyd, Baltimore, E. W. Jewell, Chicago, E. Cark & wife, Boston. J. N. Damon, Boston.

GRAND UNION. H. Mauh, Boston.
Dorner, Syracuse.
G. Norton, Peoria, Ill.
Dusenbury, Troy, N. Y.
A. Street, Chicago. HOFFMAN.

 J. Royd, Albany.
 Mrs. McGahang, Alken.
 L. W. Pratt, Albany.
 W. Wittenurst, Boston.
 J. A. Kelsor, Indianapolis. Boston
L. F. Edwards, Jacksonville, Fig.
E. H. Baker, Greenwich, HOLLAND. S. D. Stevenson, Baltimore, G. H. Reynolds, Chicago, J. E. Tirus, Pittsburg, W. J. Crawford, Cleveland, J. McWilliams, Providence,

Continued from First Page.

Hill is causing a great deal of comment. This is almost an unprecedented proceeding, and shows plainly the internal dissension.

The general opinion is that the committee was simply appointed out of courtesy to Mr. Hill, and that the trouble has only been delayed for about a week. It is expected to break out anew when Senator Grady, who is on the committee, meets Mr. Thacher.

Senator Hill slipped off quietly to Albany at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon after seeing a num-

Senator Hill slipped off quietly to Albany at to o'clock yesterday afternoon after seeing a number of his friends.

NOW LOOK OUT FOR THACHER. HIS ERAIN IS WORKING ON ANOTHER STATEMENT'S

TO THE PUBLIC. Albany, Sept. 23 (Special).-John Boyd Thacher remained to-day at Altamont, where he could quietly read about the desperate fight Senator Hill had to make in New-York last night to prevent the Democratic State Committee from pasing a resolu-tion requesting him to withdraw as a candidate for Governor. He would not say that he intended to remain on the ticket, but he did say that he intends to make another political statement. Democratic politicians here think that he is awaiting the action of the Sound Money Democrats at their convention in Brooklyn. If they nominate a man of prominence for Governor against him, it is be-

"This is a time of great political excitement, said Mr. Thacher, as he stood on the front porch of his summer home just before noon. He continued in this wise; "So excited are the people over the political situation that they do not consider all sides of the questions at issue before they criticise. I presume that I am now being criticised, and I wonder, if conditions were different, if i, understanding the situation, could so severely criticise as some people who are passing judgment upon

ms. Some people who are passing judgment upon me."

Mr. Thacher was asked if he would state his intentions regarding the demand from some quarters that he retire from the State tleket. He refused to do so, but said on being pressed further. "Well, while I do not care to be interviewed, still, I will say that I will make a statement in a few days after I have carefully weighed and considered the questions which are before me. I do not care to talk now."

"But will you not say whether you intend to remain on the ticket!"

"That I do not care to say at this time. When my statement appears, it will explain my position."

"Do you know that Tammany leaders have demanded your withdrawa!"

"I have not yet seen the morning papers.

Mr. Thacher was asked a number of pointed questions touching the present Democratic situation in the State, to all of which he replied: "I decline to be interviewed."

ANDREW D. WHITE ON THACHER. THINKS HE MADE A TREMENDOUS MISTAKE-CHEERFUL OUTLOOK FOR M'KINLEY.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 23.-In an interview this afternoon Andrew D. White spoke as follows conerning the candidacy of John Boyd Thacher;
"As a personal friend I have the highest regard

for Mr. Thacher, both as a man and a scholar. I take in permitting himself to be nominated for the Governorship by a convention which was avowedly committed to the cause of free silver. In my opinion what he should have done was to have opinion what he should have done was to have had his friends bring him ferward as a Guberna-torial candidate upon a gold Democratic platform. There is not now, nor would there have been, a possibility of his election, but Mr. Thacher would have appeared in a much more favorable light in of the people had he adopted this course." With reference to National politics, Mr. White

"The prospects for the election of McKinley by "The prospects for the election of McKinley by an overwhelming majority appear most promising. I have been spending some time on the New-England coast and everyone there is enthusiastic for McKinley, Sound Money and Protection. I see no reason why the causes which brought about such sweeping Republican victories in Vermont and Maine should not operate with equal force as far West as the Mississippi. There are two things which the people of this country want and which they will have, namely, the building up of American industries and the establishment of the currency on a sound basis. I do not think that Bryan has made a speech in the last two weeks that has not lost him votes."

MR. ST. JOHN LOSES HIS QUARTERS.

HIS SUITE OF ROOMS AT THE BARTHOLDI TO BE USED BY THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

A descent is to be made this morning upon Willtam P. St. John's headquarters in the Hotel Bar-tholdi by Elliot Danforth, chairman of the Demo-cratic State Committee, and the much-enduring treasurer of the Popocratic National Committee will gather up his things and go into the retirement of the closet-like apartment at a remote end of the suite. Here, in this 6 by 10 wall pocket, courteously designated by the hotel management as a "room," Mr. St. John will conduct his end of the momentous affairs of the Bryan campaign, with the aid of a desk. There will be no safe. There would be nothing to put into it, and, besides, there would not be room for it. Mr. St. John has not had any use for a safe since the Popocratic campaign in this city began.

Whether or not the treasurer of the Democratic National Committee regarded the proposed change in his headquarters last night as another stab from his party epponents, who have sniffed con-temptuously at all his methods, was not made known. His sublime faith in his continued con-nection with the financial affairs of the Bryan campaign has not tottered before several other stabs, and he scorned any insinuation last night that his resignation would be next in order, following the encroachment on his quarters to be made by Mr. Danforth and his campaign workers, Those having the Democratic State campaign in charge skirmished around the neighborhe Madison Square several days, looking for suita-

ble rooms in which to locate their headquarters, and it was announced that they would engage a floor in the building at Fifth-ave, and Twentythird-st. These rooms, however, were not availa-ble, and Danforth and his lieutenants were almost in despair when it was suggested that St. John's suite of rooms on the second floor of the Bar-tholdi might be captured. Danforth acted upon those might be captured. Danforth acted upon the hint, and an hour's talk with St. John re-sulted in persuading the latter of the paramount importance of space being provided for the State campaign workers, while the treasurer of the Na-tional campaign could struggle along in any old

As soon as St. John yielded, Danforth made ar-

to let him nave the of the floor.

"There will be more light there for me than in my old room." St. John said, with pathetic resignation. He will have only one window now, and the light through that is obscured by the fire estimated the state of the st

The Bartholdi headquarters were paid for out of Mr. St. John's own pocket from the time they were opened, not enough campaign contributions being received to defray ordinary expenses. Whether or not the Democratic State Committee proposes to pay the rent for the rooms from this time on was not divulged last night.

EDWARD R. JOHNES SPEAKS OUT. Edward R. Johnes, the lawyer, at No. 50 Broad-

way, has sent his resignation as a member of the way, has sent his resignation as a member of the Organization Committee of Tammany Hall to Henry D Purroy, its chairman. In his letter he says:

But now Tammany has, by her leaders, betrayed her trust. She has forsaken the cause of the poor man she vowed to protect. Her leaders have only to examine the pages of history to see that the poor man is the first to suffer from an unstable and depreciated currency. Experience has demonstrated that his wages do not keep pace with the increased cost of the articles which he consumes. Moreover, the country's honor is assailed.

I feel, therefore, that it is my duty to protest against this betrayal of the very interests that Tammany should protect. I desire this protest to be so emphatic that others in the organization will hear it and while cry out against this outrage. Obedience is good, discipline is excellent, but we who love the country and desire to preserve her faith inviolate, cannot remain in the armies that attack her. It is we who are loyal; it is you who are false. Had the Democratic organization of the State remained true to its expressions of last syring, the moral effect in the Middle West would have been enormous. Now, to assert ourselves and our faith in the face of veiled threats, we must act individually if we act at all. Organization Committee of Tammany Hall to Henry

POPULIST NOMINATION DECLINED.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Joseph H. Schwerzgen, noma-nated by the Middle-of-the-Road Populists as their candidate for State Treasurer, has declined the nomination. In his letter of declination he says that he does not wish to be placed in the position of antagonizing Governor Altgeld. This is the second declination from the ticket, Henry D. Lloyd having recently withdrawn his name as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

POPULIST DEMANDS IN KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 23.-Chairman Parker of the

Populist State Central Committee says yesterday's

fusion agreement is not satisfactory to the Popullats, and that unless they get two Congressmen they will make nominations in every district.

MEETING OF THE TAMMANY HALL GEN-ERAL COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTIONS RATIFYING THE CHICAGO TICKET AND THE BUFFALO PLATFORM-A FREE-

SH.VER SPEECH BY SENATOR GRADY. A meeting of the Tamamny Hall General Committee was held last evening to open officially the campaign in this city, but in all the two hours of ratification not a word was spoken for the State ticket, not a word said about Thacher. Such a lack of interest in a Presidential campaign was never seen before in Tammany Hall, where hitheric crowds have gathered which filled the auditorium top to bottom. Last night the gallery was empty, the rows of seats along the sides of the hall were unoccupied, and there was plenty of room in the body of the place for those who were present. The only occupants of the platform were Augus

tus W. Peters, who presided, and a secretary. The chairman opened the meeting by inviting those in the rear of the hall to come forward and occupy front seats, of which plenty were vacant, as the chairman remarked. After the secretary had read the call for the primaries next Monday evening, to elect delegates for the County, Congress and Asemily Distict conventions, he concluded with the reading of a call to all members to work for the election of Bryan and Sewall, but nothing was said about the Democratic candidate for Governor. Then John C. Sheehan was seen rising to his feet, and a round of applause greeted him. He moved the adoption of resolutions drafted by the Commitee on Organization, which declared in effect that the tiger swallowed the Chicago ticket, platform As Bryan's name was mentioned the trained Tammany feet shuffled on the floor and some members clapped their hands while they vatched the press tables to see that the noise was observed. Sewall's name received little applause. At the words "16 to 1" more noise was made, and whenever the secretary paused in his reading of the resolutions the accommodating braves applauded. The resolutions went on to declare that Tammany

heartily indorses the State platform and invites apport" of "it," but not a syllable was said about

When the reading was ended, Senator/Thomas F. Grady walked down the centre aisle and the braves yelled, while a voice piped, "Our Senator." Grady, refreshed by a rest from his hot argument against David B. Hill and John Boyd Thacher at the stormy meeting of the State Committee in the Hoffman Tuesday night, delivered a harangue for Bryanism and free silver, without once referring to Thacher. That firebrand had been effectually

House Tuesday night, delivered a harangue for Bryanism and free silver, without once referring to Thacher. That direbrand had been effectually smothered by the leaders to prevent an explosion in an open meeting.

Grady attempted to deny that the Bryan campaign sought to make class distinctions and array rich against poor, and then, in flat contradiction to these pretensions, he made a rampant appeal to passion, representing emptoyers as the enemies of the workingmen. He said: 'The money-changers yell for the co-operation of the bankers, and when they have arrayed themselves as a solic plananx, they ask us, Are we going to array the poor against the rich? Remember, you are assembled in the most ancient temple of Democracy, remember, you are members of the strongest, purest political organization this country has ever known. We do not seek to divide the citizenship of America into warring elements. We do not seek to array the man of wealth against the toller. We stand where Jefferson stood preaching the equality or all citizens. They say we are assailing the honor of our country. Read the lists of the vice-presidents of the opposition meetings. One of the humorists who is protecting the National honor said that the campaign on our side is a conspiracy against wages; that the real motive of this 53-cent dollar—which you've heard of, but which you've never seen and never will see—that the real motive on our side is to cut wages in two. We haven't got a vote unless it comes from the wage-earners. We shall never have a 33-cent dollar, because you can depend upon the honesty of the American people. Think of a trust going down into its confers to give 100,000 for fear that the wages of labor may be disturbed. The truth-and mark the truth, for it contains the philosophy of the American people. Think of a trust going down lito its confers to give 100,000 for fear that the wages of labor may be disturbed. The truth-and mark the truth, for it contains the philosophy of the American people. Think of a trust going down lito

DEMOCRATS IN STORMY SESSION.

AN ASSEMBLY CONVENTION AT YORKERS WHICH HAD PECULIAR FEATURES.

The Democratic Assembly convention for the Ist Assembly District of Westchester County was held at the Turn Hall, in Yonkers, yesterday, and Stephen J. Stilwell, of Mount Vernon, was nominated for member of the Assembly. The convention was a peculiar one. It lasted less than an hour, but within that time a majority of the Yonkers delegates bolted, held another convention downstairs and nominated Alexander G. Sutherland, of Yonkers. Mr. Sutherland finally persuaded the Yonkers dele gates to allow him to withdraw in the interest of harmony, the bolting delegates went back into the con ention, indorsed Mr. Stilwell, a love feast was held and after indorsing the Chicago and Buffalo platforms the convention adjourned, with peace and harmony reigning. The convention was called to order by II o'clock in the forenoon and an adjournment was taken for dinner. The convention assembled soon after 2 o'clock in the afternoon after a noisy caucus of the delegates had been held. Trouble minated James W. Prendergast, of Yonkers, for mporary chairman, and it was promptly seconded The chairman immediately put the motion, while a number of Yonkers delegates were clamoring for recognition to place in nomination William Casey, also of Yonkers. When the year and nays were called the chairman declared the motion carried, and hat Mr. Prendergast was the tempora of chairman of the convention. A number of the Yonkers delegates were on their feet at once, clamoring for recognition and denouncing the decision. While this was going on Mr. Prendergast was escorted to the platform and took the gavel. The Yonkers delegates tormed and fumed, but it was of no avail.

Seeing that they were to get no recognition they mmediately withdrew and assembled in the corridor downstairs and held a convention of their own. John T McGrath called it to order, and in a vigorous speech denounced the treatment the delegation had received upstairs. James M. Claxton nominated Mr. Casey for chairman, and he was unanimously elected. He also denounced as outrageous the treatment the delegates had received. Edward Flizgeraid nominated Alexander G. Sutherland, of Youkers, as candidate for the Assembly, Frank McElmeel seconded the nomination, and Sutherland was unanimously made the nominee. The convention went through the form of electing a secretary and empowering the chairman to call the next convention. After indorsing the Chicago and Buffaco platforms the convention adjourned, and Mr. Sutherland was informed of his nomination. In the mean time the other convention had nominated Mr. Stilwell. An unlooked for complication then arose. Mr. Sutherland said he did not want to accept. He said the party was already split from one end of the State to the other, and would have a hard time to elect its candidates, and he did not want to add to the difficulty by being a party to a split in the list Assembly District. He begged the delegates to allow him to withdraw. The bolting delegates then went upstairs, reassembled, and Sutherland addressed them, uraing that in the interests of harmony he be allowed to withdraw. A motion to acceed to his request was voted down by a large majority. What to do next, the delegates did not seem to know Sutherland again jumped into the breach and made another plea. This time he was more successful, and a motion to allow him to withdraw was carried. A committee was appointed to find Mr. Stilwell, who was still about the corridors awaiting the result. He was escorted to the platform and was informed by Chairman Casey that in the interest of harmony Mr. Sutherland had withdrawn and that the botting delegates were willing to support him. His nomination was then made unanimous. It was then found that in the excitement the convention that bad first nominated Mr. Stilwell had adjourned without indorsing the Chicago and Buffalo platforms. This was done, and after Mr. Stilwell had addressed the delegates the conventi gation had received upstairs. James M. Claxton minated Mr. Casey for chairman, and he was

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN AERONAUT. Malone, N. Y., Sept. 23.-C. C. Bonette, of St.

Johnsbury, Vt., made a balloon ascension at the Franklin County Fair to-day, and when up about 600 feet the wind opened a rent in his balloon, causing it to collapse. His parachute being twisted at the time, he was unable to cut loose from the balloon and came down with it. The parachute opened slightly, breaking his fall, and he would not have been injured but for a post in a wire fence east of the grounds, which he struck. Two ribs on his left side were broken, but the aeronaut says he

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THE SEWALL-WATSON TANGLE RESULT OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY CON.

FERENCE IN ST. LOUIS. A PAIR DIVISION OF ELECTORS DEMANDED IN

KANSAS, COLORADO AND INDIANA-BUT C.

N. MATTHEWS BELIEVES THE PU-SION IDEA IN TWO OF THOSE

STATES IS ABANDONED.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 23 -George F. Washburn, chairman of the Chicago branch of the People's party Executive Committee, who was a member of vesterday's conference of party leaders with Vice Presidential Candidate Watson, was seen last night by a reporter for the United Associated Presses. "What was the object of yesterday's conference" was asked.

"Mr. Watson, our candidate for Vice-President" Mr. Washburn replied, "was returning home from his Western tour, and it seemed a fitting courtesy that we should meet him here and pay our respects to him, and incidentally to confer upon the situa-tion. It is Mr. Watson's desire, as well as that of the Executive Committee, that everything possible shall be done by our party to secure the election of Mr. Bryan. We mean to be entirely loyal to Mr. Bryan, regardless of the action of the Democrats in not recognizing the rights of Mr. Watson We shall keep in line with the action of our Na tional Convention

"Shall you make any further demands for the

withdrawal of Mr. Sewall?"
"We have formally made that demand, and the Democratic managers have not seen their way clear to grant it. Responsibility for the result resta upon the Democrats."

"What action will your committee take in Kansas and Colorado?"

"The situation in those States is unsatisfactory. A proper division of electors must be made there, or our full party vote cannot be secured for Br. an. Our committee cannot recognize the action of Popullst officials in any State where the nominees of the National Convention are ignored. In the op aion of the committee, the best solution of the com-plication in Indiana is a fair division of electors." H. A. Reed, chairman of the Finance Committee of the People's party, is accompanying Thomas E. Wattrip through the West, and was a party to the Populist conferences held here yesterday. In reply to

questions, Mr. Reed said: "A unity of all the reform forces will unquestion-ably give Mr. Bryan the Solid South and West and several other States, thus insuring his election. But the combined Populist, Silver Democrat and Silver Republican vote will be necessary for success, and the combination can only be secured by accepting what the Populists understand as the compact made

SEWALL NOT AN IDEAL FREE-SILVERITE. "To support Mr. Sewall the Populists would have no partner in the compact, and it would be a virtual abandonment of their organization. They believe firmly that the perpetuation of their organization is essential to the success of their reforms, that back of Mr. Bryan and supporting him in the Democratic party are men who will do as they have done before, prom-ise free silver and allied reforms, and fall to keep their promises. They believe that by having one man distinctively their own on the ticket it will be an earnest of good faith on the part of the Democrats Every argument that proves Mr. Bryan a suitable candidate proves Mr. Sewall an unsuitable one. Mr. Sewall is undoubtedly personally a man of fine character and standing, but his political record and his individual interests are antagonistic to the reforms Mr. Bryan advocates and the Popullsts demand. Mr. Sewall has only advocated free silver in a mild way since June, 1855, and at the date of his nomination at Chicago was supporting Mr. Winslow, a goid-standard Democrat, for Governor of Maine. He is associated with and directly interested in the Water Trust of Maine, National banks, railroad corporations, and was until recently the president of the American Merchants' Marine Association, which is now endeavoring to secure the greatest shipping monopoly doing so not because Mr. but because Mr. Bryan is

doing so not because Mr. Sewall is on the ticket, but because Mr. Bryan is their candidate, and because he is in favor of the reforms that they advocate. But admitting that some Democrats would refuse to vote the ticket if Mr. Sewall should withdraw, for every such Democrat there would be ten Populists and laboring men of other parties who would vote the ticket with Mr. Watson upon it, who will not vote it with Mr. Sewall as the Vice-Presidential candidate.

"Laboring men know that Mr. Watson has fought their battles. In Congress he voted for the Eight-Hour law, took part in securing the passage of the Automatic Car Coupling bill and secured the passage of resolutions condemning the Pirkertondetective system. Mr. Sewall, in his contract with the Standard Oil Company for his ship Susquehanna, now loading for Japan, had the gold clause inserted in the freight contract. As the Populists are vitally interested, by four years of persistent work in this very line, when they were the mily party advocating free silver, they are not willing to sidetrack a true and tried advocate for a man whose voice has been unheard in the reform cause. Indianapolis, Sept. 2.—Editor Charles X. Matthews, of "The Non-tonformist," the National Populist organ, returned to-day from St. Leuis, where he attended the conference of Populists He tells a very different story from that of Mr. Washburn, and says that as a result of the conference there will be no fusion in Indiana, and the fusion agreement in Kansas and Nebraska will be undone.

TRYING TO SAVE DUBOIS.

Chicago, Sept. 23.-Three silver Republican leaders-United States Senator Frank Cannon, of Utah, and Representatives Hartman and Shafroth-were at Democratic headquarters yesterday conferring with Chairman Jones. One of the subjects dacussed was the Idaho situation. The silver Repullicans and Senator Jones are in accord as to affouring all the Democratic assistance possible to Senator Dubois to insure his return to the Senate. The calling of the silver Republican Convention of Idaho to meet again is taken to mean that an agreement has been reached either to reconstruct or take down altogether the silver Republican State ticket in return for the Fusionists, the Democrats and Populists, withdrawing the anti-Dubois resolution which was adopted by their convention. The fusion State ticket will then be the only one in the fell except the McKinley Republican, and the way will be made as clear as possible for the re-election of Senator Dubois. The silver Republicans and Fusionists have Bryan electors. cussed was the Idaho situation. The silver Repul-

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

Chicago, Sept. 23.-The People's Party Convenion for the Vth Congress District indersed the Democratic nominee, E. T. Noon, for Congress, yes

erday. Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 23.—The Silver Dene crats, Populists, Prohibitionists and Free Silect Republicans of the IIId Congress District Dave nominated Albert M. Todd for Congress. Beloit, Wis., Sept. 23.—The 1st Congress District

Beloit, Wis., Sept. 23.—The 1st Congress District.

Silver Democratic Convention yesterday nominated.

1. L. Mahoney, of Janesville.

Cincinnati, Sept. 23.—Thomas J. Donnelly was yesterday nominated for Congress in the 1st District.

and D. S. Oliver in the 1ld by Democrats in convention assembled.

Loulsville, Ky., Sept. 23.—The National Democrats of the 1ld Congress District have nominated Judge J. W. Lockett, of Henderson, for Congress.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23.—Ex-Congressman William

Philadelphia, Sept. 23.-Ex-Congressman William McAleer was nominated to-day by the Democratic convention of the HId Congress District. This was somewhat of a surprise, as a letter from Mr. Me-Aleer was read in the convention in which he declared his opposition to the Chicago platform Mark D. Cunningham was nominated for Congres

Mark D. Cunningham was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the IVth District, and Frank B. Wright was selected as the Democratic nomines in the Vth District.

Chester, Penn., Sept. 23.—The Democratic conferences of the Vith District yesterday nominated William H. Berry for Congress. Mr. Berry is a fresilver advocate and a Bryan supporter.

Bath, N. Y. Sept. 23.—The Democratic convention of the XXIXth District to-day nominated Henry W. Bowes, of this place, for Congress. New-Bedford, Mass., Sept. 23.—The XIIIth District Republican Convention, held in this city to-day, renominated Congressman John Simpkins by acclamation. The Republican nomination in the district is equivalent to an election. Edmund Anthony, of Fair Haven, was nominated for Presidential Elector.

New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 23.—The Democrats of the IId District to-day nominated Dr. Austin B. Fuller for Congress after several other men had declined the nomination.